

THE MACLEAN'S 1987 HONOR ROLL

Maclean's

DECEMBER 28, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

DECEMBER 14, 1987, VOL. 100 NO. 51

Toward the final hurdles

The Prime Ministers met in Ottawa last week to discuss the free trade agreement for the final time before the deal is to be signed on Jan. 2. But some provinces continued to voice concerns that the accord is not good for Canada.
—Page 36

Bob's bloody victory

Former army general Bob Doon won the South Korean presidential election by a margin of two million votes last week. But Bob's election brought charges of vote-rigging and sparked widespread riots by the opposition.
—Page 40

Returning to the air

Last week's agreement between Air Canada and its 8,500 locked-out ground workers brought welcome relief to air travellers as flights were resumed in time to avert further chaos during the festive holiday season.
—Page 45

CONTENTS

Business/Economy	43
Canada	36
Editorial	2
Fetheringham	52
Gordon	10
Transportation	45
Newman	44
Passages	4
World	43

THE 1987 HONOR ROLL



Twelve Canadians whose accomplishments are profiled in this issue make up the 1987 Maclean's Honor Roll. Some of them are national or international celebrities; some are not widely known beyond their areas of achievement. But all of them have made critical contributions to Canada this year.

—Page 11—

Unselfish donations

Before reading "The transplant revolution" (Civno, Nov. 23), I had been revolted by the thought of donating my organs. I was not aware of the shortage of donors and the possibility that I could save a life some day. Since my eyes were opened to the need out there, I have signed my license and eliminated my selfish attitude. I hope many others have done the same.

—ELTON CARR,
Denver, Ont.

Thank you for the well-written and well-documented article on organ donation. I was, however, disappointed that you failed to mention a possible solution to the dilemma facing many Canadians who need transplants. It seems that if 58 per cent of Canadians support the concept of organ donation and only about 10 per cent of organs are actually donated, we ought to consider the organ donor law already established in many European countries, including Italy, France and Sweden. The supplied consent law would permit doctors to remove healthy organs from the dead, providing the deceased had not signed a form stating he or she did not wish the doctor to do so. These records could never be overruled since the deceased's medical records must be reviewed before his or her organs are removed.

—BENNY LITTLE,
Halifax

Thanks for the article on Dr. Wilbert Koen in your transplant cover story.



Koen's skill, compassion and leadership

"The transcendent surgeon." Four years ago Dr. Koen and his skilled team performed triple bypass surgery on my mother, Bernice. She suffered a heart attack on her 63rd birthday a few months before and had been given less than a fifty-fifty chance of recovery. Heart surgery is a very stressful experience for all concerned, and I remember vividly the scene in the waiting room immediately after Dr. Koen was very calm, kind and direct as he explained the success of the operation and the future prognosis for my mother. The relief we felt was leech with fatigue that morning, and as I thanked this man, I asked him how he was finding after performing such difficult work. I recall his face registering surprise, as if no one had ever thought to ask him that question before. I am very grateful to this humble surgeon for his skill, compassion and leadership. Thanks to him, my mother has enjoyed years of continued peace in my family.

—BOJANCA STANDEJA,
Toronto

Tradition's powerful force

How fascinating to read the Nov. 26 issue article, "What women want now." From your story, it would appear that I am the only woman in Canada who has chosen to be a "traditional" housemaker who wants to raise her children herself. If the women's movement is indeed flourishing, it is because the powers that move it have failed to recognize that the role of wife and mother is a powerful force that many do not choose to turn their backs on. If this role is not seen as equal by the women's movement, a good majority of women will be alienated.

—ANNEKA BROWNE,
Calgary

PASSAGES

1820. Renowned heart surgeon Dr. William Mustard, 75, world-famous for his pioneering work at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, of a heart attack, while in Naples, 9th Mustard, who was born in Clinton, Ont., stepped down as head of cardiovascular surgery in 1979 after 29 years at the hospital, where he developed techniques for saving babies' lives. One of two such operations named for him, the Mustard Procedure, cares so-called "blue babies" by rerouting their bloodstream if they have been born with major vessels on the wrong side of the heart. Mustard also developed the concept of the heart-lung machine.

ORDERED: By the Supreme Court of Canada, a new test for Senator A. Irvine Barrow, 74, convicted in 1983 and fined \$25,000 for receiving kickbacks from dentists while he was chairman of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association's finance committee. (Judicial officers testified that under the kickback system, which are known as "bribe-giving," they had to pay \$10 cents a case to help ensure that their products would be sold in provincial government liquor stores. In its 5-to-4 verdict, the court set aside Barrow's conviction because Barrow and his lawyer had said that they could not hear the judge when he was questioning potential jurors about their impartiality.)

CONVICTED: Former White House deputy chief of staff Michael Dwyer, 49, former lobbyist in Washington for the South Korean government, Trans World Airlines and U.S. businesses with interests in Puerto Rico, on three of five charges of perjury, by a Washington jury. Among other accusations against Dwyer, a longtime friend of President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, was the charge that he had laid out a path to a House of Representatives subcommittee and a federal grand jury about his role in trying to obtain U.S. reconnaissance aid from the Canadian government in 1986 while he was still a senior White House aide. (Dwyer was acquitted on that particular charge.) The judge said that he would sentence Dwyer on Feb. 25.

RETIRED: After 18 years in general secretary of Czechoslovakia's Communist party, Gustav Husak, 74, who took over the position in 1969 after a Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion crushed the reforms of Alexander Dubcek. Husak's replacement is fellow Politburo member Milan Jakes, 65, who is conservative but apparently prepared to continue the Moscow-directed policies of mildly liberal reform.

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To smoke or not to smoke

In answer to Diane Francis on "Taking the tobacco war too far" (Column, Nov. 30), emissions from the internal combustion engine are a hazardous byproduct of a useful machine. Cigarette smoke is the hazardous byproduct of a habit that is totally useless and destructive in the first place. Its emissions happen indoors, where innocent persons have no choice but to inhale them. Must we keep the tobacco industry going in order to avoid side-effects commercial and cultural on

terprises? That is equal to keeping a war going to give employment to the armament plant workers. Have we forgotten how many lives are destroyed annually by hotel and other fires caused by careless smoking? It makes sense that smokers should pay higher insurance premiums, both for fire and health.

—MAY BE COUNTERACTED FRIDAY, 17th JUNE

Diane Peters's legs seem somewhat busy—smoke haze, no doubt. One would, indeed, need to be “unusually wise” to

attempts to make a case from the argument that if cigarette smoking results in an outright ban, then so should the internal-combustion engine be outlawed because of emissions. The perceived benefits of the engine are many. Just what are the benefits from cigarette smoking? What are its counterpart? And if further studies on second-hand smoke confirm health hazards to nonsmokers, just how would a government go about making smokers pay for the third-party health costs and productivity? The U.S.-Soviet rivalry with Chernobyl bears a study of the Soviet space program has had, as the one study indicates decreased use among young women, especially girls.

Windsor, Ont.

What I find David Franks hilarious, I must also excuse to his agreement, with the *philistines* claim that smokers place a larger burden on society's pockets by requiring more medical care. This is a fact that we all have to face. Before World War II, cigarette smoking was among Americans, nobody smoked—but they all died. Smokers may get lung cancer, but about as many non-smokers will suffer or die from heart disease, stroke, and other varieties of this ailment. If they are lucky enough to escape Alzheimer's, Neomexicans may live a few years longer, mostly as unproductive members of some fringe old people's club. But a true scientist, like an old sage, would not see this and other problems, as well as weed-out drugs. As a smoker, smoker myself, I am a member of probably the "smokiest" generation in history, and statisticians tell us that it is the least healthy. I will not give up smoking and not enough young ones to come for them. So what? Is all the excitement about justing a bit of fun following the profile wheel of smoke as it races toward home?—To me, it is a hell of a lot of fun.

Expressing disappointment

I am responding to Brina Demaine's letter to the editor "Secondaries in skirts" (Nov. 30) regarding Shere Hite's latest book. I would like to point out that the salient issue, which appears lost on Demaine, is not that men are bad, but that women have a right to express how they feel. If large groups of women are disappointed in men, people like Demaine would do better to take note instead of reacting as though they have been personally attacked.

—ARLEEN PATER

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Send correspondence to: Art Link to the Editor, *Madison's Magazine*, Matthew Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A1.

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Expect the Best.

Serving up a new slice of news

By Charles Gordon

Strangers still stop him in the street asking for his sandwich. *Newsweek* food writers quote him about his favorite sandwich (Turkey and Marmite, a beef-flavored spread).

—The Globe and Mail, Dec. 12

It is hard to imagine it now, but it was not long ago that a story about a Canadian scientist would contain not a single reference to his favorite sandwich. But as Nobel Prize-winning chemist John C. Polanyi asked out loud, all that is changing. Responding to what they see as the demands of a consumption-oriented public, media decision-makers have made food an important part of the newspaper, the radio talk show and television news. In the past, about the techniques carefully pointed by the media were the past few years will finally bear fruit—not to mention vegetables. Food will be the story of 1988.

That should not be surprising in a society where most dinner-table conversation is about dinner. Food tasting is a staple of radio talk shows, despite the limitations of the medium. *Newsweek* food sections are often larger than the sports sections, and every morning TV news program seems to conclude, in addition to a sports director, a meteorologist and a movie critic, a chef. That is old news. What is new is that food has been able to break the bonds of compartmentalization and force its way into hard news.

The food story will continue to dominate in 1988. Not just meat, but also fruit and vegetable. And not only food proper, but also eating. Newspapers are hiring spine editors and assistant spine editors. Wine, it goes without saying, will receive full attention. Wine specialists are now at a premium given the free trade agreement. The journalists who are usually reluctant to satisfy the growing demand for bilingual wine economists, not to mention science writers with a particular interest in sandwich spreads.

It would be wrong to conclude that all other topics will be ignored when food becomes the hot story. Some attention will be paid to free trade, particularly as it pertains to food and wine. Other topics may not be so fortunate. There will be fewer radio interviews with rock stars of the 1980s—although there will be just as many with experts on rock stars of the 1960s. Coverage of books, even political autobiographies and Royal Family gossip, will decline, although there will be increased attention given to books on

yesterday's story. Ask anybody: Food is what's happening now.

OTTAWA — NDP Leader Ed Broadbent ate a smoked-meat sandwich with hot mustard and an apple paste Monday as the 21st federal election campaign moved into its final hour.

Party officials denied this was a flap flag, but conceded that it was a departure from his performance Sunday in Hamilton, where he drank ginger ale.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney stripped dessert in Toronto, although he ate two loaves of bread.

In other campaign developments, Liberal Leader John Turner used a rally in Sudbourn to reveal an recipe for spaghetti sauce but refused when questioned by reporters to indicate his preference with regard to cold soup.

The campaign continues today, with the leaders returning to Ottawa for full-course meals.

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food. Listen for reports on the favorite recipes of reviewers of food books.

To make space for such coverage, something will have to go. Detailed soap opera analysis may have to be cut back, as well as reports on world statistics. Sports statistics will shrink to make room for information on the diets of football players, the favored pastimes of distance runners and the diet recipes of football coaches.

Public figures, after a few weeks of finding their activities uncovered in the nation's media, will adapt by hiring chefs. Soon the recipes of politicians, third ministers and ballet dancers will recognize for their their rightful place as the newsworthy and in the newspapers of the nation.

Journalists too will adapt. Prodded by vigilant bosses, they will search out the food angle. Not just what they're eating for breakfast, but where was it grown? Was the bacon crisp? White toast or brown? And further:

- How many restaurants were in the hotel where representatives of management and striking workers got together? Were the vegetables soup?
- Beyond that, what do Canadians think about sugary vegetables anyway? Are there regional variations, any differences, a pragmatic schism? There is as much to know.
- How much is known, for example, about the official menu of the Winter Olympics?

What do experts on 1980s rock stars eat?

• What do free trade advocates serve at intimate dinner parties?

• How will rising interest rates affect the price of peas? What do the people of Canada think about that? What does a panel of experts think? What are the favorite recipes of our panel of experts?

• How nutritious is prison food?

• What are the best restaurants in the Pentax Gold?

• Do any edible herbs grow near Nech Lake?

• Where do bishops shop for fresh vegetables?

Because Canadians are a critical lot, there will be some complaining about food being the big story of 1988. Toward the end of the year, watch for a major outcry concerning the trivialization of the news. And don't miss the favorite recipes of the leading critics of trivialization.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for The Ottawa Citizen.

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The Human Energy Behind Nuclear Energy

An economics graduate of the University of Montreal, Mrs. Dionne-Marsolais worked for eight years with Hydro-Québec, initially as Assistant to the President. She is a former President of Rio Tinto Incorporated, a manufacturer of medical diagnostic products. Prior to joining the Canadian Nuclear Association she served as Ontario's Delegate General in New York City. She is seen here at McMaster's Nuclear Reactor, a research facility in continuous operation since 1959.

CORE ISSUE

The "core issue" is trust. It is essential to healthy relationships, good government and thriving industries. And before we place our trust in someone, we want to know quite a bit about the recipient of that trust.

Rita Dionne-Marsolais is an economist by training and formerly a senior executive with one of Canada's leading electric utilities. Today, she is the Vice-President, Information with the Canadian Nuclear Association and offers the following thoughts on nuclear energy.

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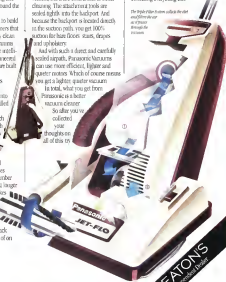
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1987

THE HONOR ROLL

By chance, there are minor similarities among some of the people on the annual *Maclean's* Honor Roll for 1987. Brian O'Neil and Wayne Gretzky for their different purposes, both perform on skates. *Northern Exposure* and *Opa Harney* make music in the lower registers—Parvinder with her rich contralto voice, Harney on her vibrant cello. Douglas Cardinal and Agathe Kertész are designers, he of buildings and she of clothing. Beyond those connections, the Honor

Rolling *Marcel Auber* staged Quebec City's February festival of hockey and the arts.

Many of the artists made their marks away from the limelight. *Maude* leader *Miles Richardson*'s cause attracted international attention, but much of his work to protect native homelands was carried out behind the scenes. Playwright *Arin-Daniel Dubois*, despite his work for the stage, is a man who guards his privacy. By its nature, entrepreneurship is the

Third World, and among Canada's native people, does not necessarily gain wide attention.

There were other Canadian whose achievements in 1987 warrant mention as well. Senator *Bob Johnson* set a world record. *Sumner Carolyn Walde* won two gold medals at the world synchronized swimming championships. *Montanar Steven Wood* received the inaugural *Tenning Nungay Trophy*—named for the late Shuswap member from Nipai—from a fellow conqueror of Mount Everest, Sir *Edmund Hillary*. *Rick Hansen* completed his round-the-world wheelchair odyssey. *Film-maker Kevin Sullivan* completed, and *ONE*

seemingly, the sequel to his widely popular *Anne of Green Gables*. All of these people were celebrated in the 1986 *Maclean's* Honor Roll.

The tangible memento that went to them, and which will be presented to the new roll of "twelve who made a difference," is a bronze medallion designed by Toronto's *Dora de Pédery-Hart*. Her design portrays *Freya*, the winged horse of classical mythology, reaching for the stars. The themes represented are creativity and a striving for excellence. These are qualities that are shared by the Canadians acclaimed in the pages that follow. They have demonstrated their excellence in the ideas and the ideals that they pursue, in the work that they do and in the benefits that they brought to Canada in 1987.

—CARL WEALANS



Making Music With Passion

OFRA HARNOY

Born on Jan. 31, 1965, in Hadera, Israel. Resident in Toronto.

In 1987 the gifted young artist emerged as a mature artist and captivated audiences on three continents.



She has been praised by the great Russian performer Mstislav Rostropovich as having "everything that makes a great artist." An international celebrity at 22, Ofra Harnoy is used to being accosted by fans on streets in cities as far away as Caracas and Tokyo. Still, when she arrived to perform at London's Concerto House in June, she says she noticed that officials from the British subsidiary of RCA, which distributes her records in England, seemed uneasy. Then, after listening to her performance, they appeared relieved. Said Harnoy: "I have to keep proving myself to show that I'm not just a flash in the pan."

That seems unlikely. In 1987 Harnoy provided new confirmation of her ability with more than 30 performances in Canada, the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Venezuela. During the year about a dozen new or reissued albums of her work became available in world markets. She also recorded material for at least three new albums that will likely appear next year, including the first volume of a projected series of solo concertos by the 18th-century Italian composer Antonio Vivaldi. In England, the magazine *Musical Week* noted that Harnoy had now reached the stage where she is "challenging the coldest elite," including Britain's Julius Lloyd Webber and the U.S. soprano Yo-Yo Ma.

Born in Israel, Harnoy began taking cello lessons from her father, Jacob, when she was 4. "Nobody told me it

was difficult," she recalls. In 1973 the Harnoy family moved to Canada, and she studied at Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music and at the Britten-Pears School for Advanced Musical Studies in England. In 1983 she was chosen for the premiere performance of a long-lost concerto by the 19th-century French composer Jacques Offenbach. Harnoy has won praise for her technical ability and impassioned interpretations. But some critics acknowledge that they are distracted by her beauty. "She winks the giant bow, eyes closed and throat bare, full lips peeling," commented a writer in the *London Sunday Times Magazine* last year. "Musical considerations are foisted by her sheer physicality."

Harnoy says she worries that two records of Beethoven songs that she made in 1984 and 1985 may have harmed her reputation in some classical music circles. "I've taken a lot of flak over that," she said. Still, with RCA planning to begin shooting a one-hour video this month and with a tour of Japan scheduled for May and June, her career appears to be on track. Although her hectic schedule has made it difficult for Harnoy to keep a steady boyfriend, she says that she plans to marry eventually and have children. Meanwhile, the notion that she pours into her performances leaves her drained. Recently, a fellow musician said that Harnoy will eventually learn to play with less effort by taking the emotional content. Declared Harnoy: "The day I have to like it, I'll quit." □



A Superstar's Amazing Year

WAYNE GRETZKY

Born in Bramford, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1961. Resident in Edmonton where, as centre and captain of the NHL's Oilers, he is widely regarded as the world's best hockey player.

In a decade when public heroes rise and fall under the pressures of popular opinion, few have maintained reputability in any field as completely as Wayne Gretzky has in hockey. From the time that he turned professional as a strikeline of 17 in 1978—first with Indianapolis and then Edmonton in the World Hockey Association's final season—Gretzky began to earn his popular alias, "The Great One." He was the WHA's rookie of the year that season with 46 goals and 64 assists. Every year since then, with the Edmonton Oilers in the National Hockey League, Gretzky has been voted the league's most valuable player by sportswriters who cover the NHL's 22 teams. He has scored goals and set up scoring plays at a more prolific rate than any other professional player, past or present—an average of 33 goals and 51 assists for every 20 games in his career to date. But even for the amazing Gretzky, 1987 stood out as special.

During the year, his 16th as a professional, Gretzky led the team he captains to its third Stanley Cup championship in four years. He amassed the league's top combined total of goals and assists both in the 80-game regular season (154) and in 21 play-off games (34). Along the way he collected five personal awards. But what set the year apart were two exciting international tournaments. In February Gretzky led the NHL all-stars in a two-game split decision against the Soviet national team in Quebec City's Cen-

ten-Vaux 87 festival. He was voted his team's most valuable player. Then, last September, Gretzky captained Team Canada through the six-team Canada Cup tournament to victory against the Soviet Union. Again he led in points, with three goals and 18 assists in nine games. Many spectators rated the three play-off games against the Soviets the greatest hockey ever played.

In that unofficial world championship, in which all three play-off games ended in 4-5 scores—the first two as overtimes—Gretzky's playmaking was decisive. With less than 30 seconds left in the final game, the super centreman placed a pass onto the stick of teammate Mario Lemieux for the winning goal. "The Canada Cup was my greatest thrill," says Gretzky. "I didn't want to think about hockey after that Stanley Cup. I needed time to rest, to relax. But going to the rink for that last Russian game, I was wishing the series wasn't over."

It is his dedication that has carried Gretzky to supremacy in his field. He has remained pre-occupied not only by his grace on skates and his uncanny playmaking skill, but also because the multifaceted star handles heroism, its rewards and its pressures with the same easy aplomb that he displays as the hockey risk. "Lots of times I wished I'd gone to university," he says. "But I've had a great life, been to lots of places, and I owe it all to hockey. You can't have it all." But if anyone can, the amazing Gretzky is a prime candidate to achieve it. □

Discovery On A Cosmic Scale

IAN SHELTON

Born on March 30, 1957, in Winnipeg. Resident in Toronto.

Manning a Canadian telescope in Chile last February, he made the first sighting of a historic astronomical event.

Shivering in the cold, the young Canadian astronomer had worked through the night of Feb. 23 taking photographs through a telescope in an isolated observatory on a Chilean mountaintop. Then, at about 3:00 a.m., when the retractable roof developed problems, Ian Shelton decided to develop his photographic plates. The images were excellent—except that in one picture of a galaxy called the Large Magellanic Cloud, in a spot where there should have been mostly darkness, a bright star had appeared. Shelton went outside. "I could see it quite distinctly," he recalled. "I still wasn't ready to say 'supernova'—but, really, there was nothing else it could have been." That was precisely what Shelton had found. It proved to be one of the most important astronomical observations of the century—the light formed by the spectacular explosion of a star that is now known to the world as Supernova Shelton 1987A.

It was the first supernova to be sighted in the vicinity of the Earth's galaxy—and, as a result, readily observable—since 1604. Scientists in the Southern Hemisphere began studying the supernova for data that should shed light on issues ranging from the formation of stars to the nature of subatomic particles. Shelton's discovery vindicated a decision by members of the University of Toronto astronomy department in 1978 to establish an observatory on Las Campanas Mountain, in northeastern Chile, where viewing conditions are ideal. It was

also a tribute to the dedication of Shelton, 30, a resident observer at the U of T observatory who was studying the night sky during his off-hours when the supernova flared into his view.

As a boy, Shelton says that he remembers "looking at the moon and at Saturn" after his grandmother gave him and his three brothers a small telescope. After graduating from the University of Manitoba in 1979 with a physics degree, he signed on to work at Las Campanas. His discovery, he says, was partly a result of a series of lucky circumstances. That night the 24-inch U of T telescope in Chile was being used by an Argentine scientist, and Shelton was working on an old 16-inch telescope that is one of three on the mountain owned by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D.C. To test the telescope, Shelton focused on the Large Magellanic Cloud. Once other astronomers on the mountain confirmed that he had sighted a supernova, word flashed in international astronomical circles—but only barely ahead of a report by Albert Jones, a New Zealand amateur astronomer who sighted the star several hours later.

In Canada, Shelton began studying the fall for a master's degree in astronomy at the U of T—although he says that he is still not sure he will make a career in astronomy. "The path is always much more interesting to me than the destination," said the magnetic young astronomer who has already achieved the distinction of giving his name to a star. □



Building Beyond Limitations

DOUGLAS CARDINAL

Born March 7, 1934, in Calgary. Resident in Ottawa. A highly praised and often controversial architect, Cardinal has created a stunning new museum for Canada's capital region.

As a student at the University of British Columbia in the 1950s, the young Miki was shocked when an official said that he did not have "the right family background" to be an architect. Douglas Cardinal has never forgotten that insult. But he has more than disproved the official's misguided assessment. In 1981, after facing the Parliament Buildings from across the Ottawa River, Cardinal's most ambitious architectural statement is emerging as work proceeds on the curving structures that will house the new Canadian Museum of Civilization. For Cardinal, the project is far more than a massive architectural challenge. "What these buildings say," said Cardinal, "is that if you can put your identity and your limitations aside, almost anything is possible."

Cardinal's own achievement supports that conviction. As a Miki who has won international recognition for his architecture, Cardinal is a symbol of hope for Canada's native peoples. At the same time, in designing a museum to house Canada's historical and archeological treasures, he may well have created a new architectural treasure for the nation's capital region. "I think this is going to be a very popular building," said Trevor Boddy, an assistant professor at Carleton University's School of Architecture. "It is a building with strong emotional, sculptural and sensual qualities."

Still, the project has been dogged by controversy, with the estimated price

soaring from \$80 million five years ago to a projected \$143.8 million by the time the museum opens—two years beyond schedule. In 1989, Cardinal himself became an issue when federal officials chose him for the project in 1983. Some critics objected to the selection of an architect whose fondness for sinuous, curvilinear designs is at odds with the prevailing fashion for rectilinear forms.

His vision is rooted in the western soil—and in his native blood. Raised in Red Deer, Alta., where his father was a game warden, Cardinal earned an architecture degree from the University of Texas in 1962 and early in his career won international praise for the design of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Red Deer. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, Cardinal campaigned for native rights and in the process immersed himself in traditional native culture. "It's a very intensive thing," says Cardinal, 55, who moved to Ottawa with his second wife, Marilyn, and two of his six children in 1983. "You learn to live in a world of infinite possibilities."

As the museum takes shape, Cardinal has been forced to fight against bureaucratic cost-cutting. In September he won a victory by persuading officials not to override his decision to install nearly 500 windows that will provide natural lighting in the museum's exhibition halls. "We simply will not compromise our original vision," insists Cardinal, "even when it seems almost impossible to carry it through." □



A Championship In Pure Gold

BRIAN ORSER

Born on Dec. 18, 1961, in Belleville, Ont. Resident in Oshawa, Ont.
In his fourth attempt in March, 1987, he
captured the men's world figure skating championship

He has been competing for 17 years, but figure skater Brian Orser will suffer at times from nerves about before going on the ice. In November, as he prepared to perform in the Skate Canada international competition in Calgary, Orser—as he later recalled—“was a wreck. I felt a little nervous.” On the ice, it was different. Although Orser's performance that day was less polished than usual, it was good enough to win first place over his foremost rival, Brian Boitano of the United States. That victory set the stage for a greater challenge in February when Orser, the 1987 world men's figure skating champion, will try to prove his supremacy at the Calgary Winter Olympics.

If Orser, 26, is in good form, he will almost certainly succeed. A seven-time Canadian men's champion, he won the world title in Cincinnati last March to become the first Canadian titleholder in 34 years. Orser is a master of the basic skills involved in his art, and he is sometimes an innovator. He was the first skater to include in his routine the difficult triple Axel—a leap followed by three airborne revolutions. Jaclyn Stiel, official co-ordinator for the Canadian Figure Skating Association, says that Orser's assets include his musical sense and his sheer physical dexterity. “Unlike many other male skaters” who have specialists, she notes, “Orser has the whole package.”

Raised in Peterborough, about

145 km north of Toronto, Orser was 8 when Douglas Leigh, who has coached Orser ever since, recognized his potential. Orser had the solid support of his mother, Jo Anne, and his father, Earl (Butch) Orser, a local soft-drink bottler who spent about \$100,000 on his son's training before he was 16. Later, Orser became frustrated at taking second place in three successive world championships between 1984 and 1986. Now Orser says that the string of silver medals helped him to triumph in Cincinnati. “Having been second so many times helped me to keep things in proportion,” he says.

Whether or not Orser carries gold again at the Calgary Olympics could help to decide his future. He told *Maclean's* that he may decide after the Olympics to turn professional. Already a partner in a Toronto restaurant franchise, he readily acknowledges that he is interested in becoming wealthy. “Oh, absolutely,” he says. “I'd like to be successful in everything I do.” In the meantime, pre-Olympic speculation centered on the possibility that Orser or Boitano might attempt a quadruple toe loop, a potentially spectacular jump that has never been successfully performed in competition. Orser says that he is considering it, but he added that he doubts “the quad will be the thing that decides the winner” in Calgary—indicating that the Canadian star may simply rely on his established skills to win the day. □



In The Vanguard For The Arts

MAUREEN FORRESTER

*Born on July 25, 1930, in Montreal. Resident in Toronto.
A celebrated contralto and chairman of the
Canada Council, she has been tireless in promoting the arts.*

She is recognized as Canada's first lady of classical music, but singer Maureen Forrester is not a lady who prides on airs. In 1984, when she appeared in the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta *Johannes* at Stratford, Ont., she sang while sweeping across the stage on a trapeze. Her joyful sense of fun was in evidence last July when she began an address to a breakfast meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Ottawa by declaring, "You see before you a woman who has had her teeth capped, her chin lifted, an appendix, an gallbladder—no I'm a perfect catch." Then she turned to the serious part of her talk, on the importance of fostering the arts in Canada. "We have a lot of natural talent in Canada," she says. "It's a shame when that talent has to go somewhere else to make a living."

It is a message she never tires of delivering and one she pressed with vigor in 1987. As chairman of the Canada Council since 1983, Forrester, 57, has outspokenly opposed attempts by both Pierre Trudeau's and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's governments to reduce the autonomy of the council, which provides financial support to individual artists and cultural organizations. In recent months, as concern increased over Ottawa's proposed anti-pornography legislation, which artists condemned as perniciatous and repressive, Forrester sharply criticized the legislation and demanded changes in it. At the same time, she has travelled across North America and to Europe

and Asia to demonstrate the vibrant quality of her rich contralto voice. "She has made a most valuable contribution to the cultural life of this country," said Walter Homburger, the recently retired general manager of the Toronto Symphony. "She is irreplaceable."

Born in a working-class district of Montreal, where her Scottish-immigrant father held a succession of jobs, Forrester learned to sing in choirs and was launched as an international star in the late 1950s after her talent was recognized by the German-born American conductor Bruno Walter. Soon thereafter she was singing in concert and opera around the world. Forrester's standard schedule in one three-month period this year included performances in New York, Hong Kong and Cardiff, Wales, along with a visit to Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ont., where she is chancellor.

At the same time, her duties with the Canada Council leave little time for the part of her life that Forrester says is the most important: her grown children from her now-broken marriage to violinist Eugene Kuch. With her term at the council scheduled to end next December, Forrester says that she has been asked informally whether she would consider a second term. She decided against it. "There is a lot of burnout in this job," she says. "But it's a job I do gladly. This country has treated me well." Maureen Forrester has returned the favor, with valuable dividends for Canada's



'I Was Brought Up For Work'

SYLVIA REMPEL

Born on Jan. 23, 1936. Came to Canada from Kassel, West Germany, and settled in Calgary in 1952. Starting at home, she created the highly successful sportswear firm Sun Ice Ltd.



As a teenage refugee from Kassel, West Germany, in the early 1950s, young Sylvia Rempel and other members of her family worked in the sugar beet fields of Alberta to help repay their ocean fare from Europe. Rempel has worked hard ever since. In the ensuing years she married, raised four children and found time to create a multimillion-dollar sportswear company—Sun Ice Ltd.—whose sports clothes and leisure wear are now stocked by stores throughout Canada and the United States. Sun Ice has been chosen to provide outfits for about 10,000 Canadian athletes, officials and volunteers at the Calgary Winter Olympics. "I'm a person with a lot of energy who never needed much sleep," says Rempel, 51, who adds that she has not forgotten the proudest her family experienced in war-torn Europe. "I was brought up for work. We had very little."

Rempel's achievement demonstrates that despite the distance from major markets, consumer products firms can thrive in Western Canada. At the same time, Sun Ice has enhanced national pride as a selling point by supplying top Canadian athletes with the company's distinctive gear. The members of three climbing teams on Mount Everest—including Albertans Laurie Skerret and Sharon Wood, who reached the summit in 1982 and 1986—wore Sun Ice clothing, and the outstanding Canadian downhill skiing team of Steve Podborski, Kees Rens

and Gerry Sceransen displayed the Sun Ice logo on the slopes of the international circuit.

The origins of Sun Ice were modest. Married at 20 to Calgary schoolteacher Victor Rempel, Sylvia began making outfits for her family and a growing number of neighborhood clients. Then a local ski shop owner stocked some of Rempel's outfits, which she turned out in the basement of the family's Calgary home. As sales grew, she moved the fledgling company through a series of locations and finally, last fall, expanded into a modern \$3-million factory in downtown Calgary where 300 employees will work with a computer-controlled production line.

With Sun Ice's total sales in 1987 topping \$20 million, Rempel is counting on the Olympics to showcase the company's products before a worldwide television audience and help expand the firm's two-year-old penetration of the U.S. market. "That's the target today," says Victor Rempel, 51, who resigned his high-school principal's job after 28 years to work full time as Sun Ice's executive vice-president. "After the United States, we want to aim at Japan and Europe." In the meantime, the company's president is as dedicated in hard work as ever. She still designs most of the styles in the Sun Ice collection and personally makes sure that the company's reputation for quality is upheld. "I'm always around the production floor," says Rempel. "They call me Eagle Eye." □

An Investment In New Hope

MARTIN CONNELL

Born on Feb. 24, 1941, in Brantford, Ont. Resident in Toronto.

A businessman and philanthropist, he launched a novel development plan in 1987 to help Canada's native peoples.

During a visit to the Indian city of Calcutta in 1988, Martin Connell's guide led him one night to an area along the Hooghly River where refugees from the 1971 Pakistan civil war were living. In the darkness, recalled Connell, "all you could see were little pots of fire with families huddled around them. It was eerie and shocking." That vision, and others that he witnessed in the Third World, strongly affected Connell, 46, who is chairman and majority shareholder of Toronto-based Corwest Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd. Four years ago he used \$457,500 of his own money to set up a foundation dedicated to a new kind of economic development. It was based on the idea of improving local economic conditions by making small loans to family-run or one-person businesses in developing nations. This year Connell's Calcutta-based Calcutta Foundation launched a pilot program to see if the same principle can help to break the cycle of despair that afflicts many Canadian native communities.

Calcutta is the first Canadian agency to specialize in the practice known formally as micro-entrepreneurial development, which has proved successful in Asian and some South American countries. Supported by contributions from Ontario's Canadian International Development Agency, Calcutta chartered \$200,000 in loans and support costs over the past two years for micro-businesses in Brazil and Mexico and in 1987 began managing a \$300,000

three-year CIDA program in Colombia. The programs are designed to avoid mistakes often made under traditional aid programs, where ventures designed by foreigners prove unsuited to local conditions. In a micro-entrepreneurial program, says Connell, even a \$50 loan can improve the business prospects of a vegetable vendor. "We're not talking about helping somebody to open a supermarket," said Connell. "We're talking about taking a constituency and raising it as economic notch."

Raised in Toronto's rich Rosedale area, Connell studied engineering at Montreal's McGill University, then in the early 1960s joined Corwest, a firm built by his grandfather that has extensive mineral, oil and natural gas investments. Starting with an inherited four-per-cent stake in the firm, Connell gradually built a controlling interest in Corwest. He credits his second wife, Lucie, with focusing his attention on Third World poverty. "The evidence of poverty hits you with horror," said Connell.

To test Connell's approach in Canada, Calcutta has set up a \$300,000 three-year program to make loans at the Wikawikaw reserve on Ontario's Manitowish Island and in two other yet-to-be-chosen Canadian native communities. If the pilot operation is successful, said Connell, Calcutta will try to persuade governments and banks to support similar programs aimed at alleviating the Canadian equivalent of Third World poverty in



At Centre Stage With A Message

RENÉ-DANIEL DUBOIS

Born on July 20, 1953, in Montreal, where he still resides. His plays, disturbingly original, helped in 1987 to convey the new mood of Quebec artists to English Canada.



His ongoing manner and ready smile belie the unerring quality of his work. But René-Daniel Dubois generally defies labels. At 33, he has become one of Quebec's most prolific and inventive playwrights and the leading apostle of a new generation of Quebec artists. Although his own politics are still strongly—and somewhat unfashionably—those of a Quebec nationalist, Dubois's works warn of the dangers of withdrawing from the turbulent and often ugly world that is portrayed in his surrealistic plays. *Questiones and Confusions* are as comically acute," says Dubois. "I simply try to challenge their assumption that they can continue to remain aloof from the pain and suffering in the rest of the world."

Dubois sent that message to audiences in Canada and abroad during 1987. In April, Toronto audiences saw an English translation of *Being at Home with Claude*, a harrowing work that centres on a police interrogation of a homosexual prostitute who has killed his lover. A reading of the play drew an overflow audience earlier in New York. Audiences in Toronto and Winnipeg saw productions of two other Dubois plays—*Phœnix, Prince of Ties* by William Shakespeare and *Don't Blame the Redoubt*. The premiere of a new Dubois play, *Le Fronton, monsieur Desnoyers*, at Montreal's Place des Arts received enthusiastic reviews, and it was presented in Spanish translation in Caracas, Venezuela. Dubois's work has been hailed by the Quebec literary

establishment, including veteran playwright Michel Tremblay, who calls Dubois "the hottest, most daring writer in contemporary Quebec." His unconventional drama has jarred the Quebec theatrical community out of the creative torpor brought on by 20 years of focusing on the struggles of Quebec nationalism. "Quebec theatre had been a prisoner of the realist style," said Robert Lévesque, the influential drama critic of the Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir*. "Dubois has granted his artistic freedom, and he is able to surprise us with every play."

Dubois's nationalist stance is moderated by his dislike for the xenophobia and intolerance that the movement has sometimes produced. As well, he senses many Quebec artists of the previous generation, who were closely affiliated with the Parti Québécois, of using nationalism to further their careers. Now, he claims that they are unwilling to reconsider their status in the next generation, adding that his plays received greater acceptance in Quebec after they succeeded outside.

As one of the leading spokesmen for the younger generation of artists, Dubois argues that the Quebecers' sense of selective destiny will eventually force nationalism back to the political surface. "Once every generation, a people must be willing to stand up and take a bold step as a people," says Dubois, whose own nationalism may ultimately be tempered by the attentive reception his work is now receiving in the rest of Canada.

A Tenacious Will For Winning

MARCEL AUBUT

Born in St. Hubert, Que., on Jan. 5, 1948. Quebec City resident and president of the Nordiques hockey club, he organized a 1987 festival to promote international friendship.

His graying blond hair was disheveled and his three-piece blue suit wrinkled from nearly three hours of agonizing in his front-row seat. But Marcel Aubut was elated. He had just watched his Quebec Nordiques score an overtime goal to beat the Montreal Canadiens, their deadly National Hockey League rivals. Flashing in the Nordiques' locker afterward, the ebullient Aubut explained that "when my team plays, I play. And when they win, I win with them."

Aubut is accustomed to celebrating success—for himself, his team, his city and in the case of international sports. Last February he staged Rendez-Vous 87, an extravaganza of culture and hockey that featured performers in both skills from Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union. For one bitterly cold week in Quebec City, Aubut transformed the repetitive annual ritual of the NHL all-star game into a spectacle of international hockey, music, fashion and haute cuisine that attracted such celebrities as Chrysler Corp.'s Lee Iacocca, costar Farrah Fawcett, hockey's Maurice (Rocket) Richard, baseball legend Joe DiMaggio and Moscow's Red Army Chorus. But Rendez-Vous 87 was more than entertainment and business. Early in a year that drew to a close with a superpower summit meeting, Aubut designed his festival as "a meeting of three major cultures with a theme of peace."

To bring Soviet experts and doctors to the affair, Aubut flew to Moscow for

talks with the Soviet foreign minister "Sudbery," he recalls, "the little French kid from Quebec City was in Russia trying to convince Edward Shevardnadze that the Red Army Chorus and the Bolshoi Ballet should break commitments to come to Rendez-Vous. The pressure to succeed was unbelievable. If Rendez-Vous failed, I was dead forever."

As it turned out, Rendez-Vous was merely Aubut's most audacious achievement. After taking over as the Nordiques' president in 1978, he negotiated the 1979 merger between the World Hockey Association and the NHL. In 1983 he convinced fellow league governors to break 40 years of tradition and institute a five-minute overtime period to reduce the number of tied games. And in 1984 he succeeded in breaking the existing television monopoly on NHL games telecast in Canada to widen coverage and bring severely needed additional revenues to NHL teams. Said NHL president John Ziegler: "Marcel is a real contributor to our board. He is very charming, but when he picks a target, he is tenacious."

With a jet-set lifestyle that includes extensive travel and four cars, Aubut says that his only regret is that he won't come down on the time he can spend with his wife, Francine, and three daughters. Even so, he is already dreaming of greater achievements. "The only thing that flashes to mind," mused Aubut, "would be to bring the Winter Olympics to Quebec."





The Salvation Of A Homeland

MILES RICHARDSON

Born on July 7, 1955, in Queen Charlotte City, B.C., his home

As leader of the Haida people, he spearheaded a successful campaign to save the South Moresby island.

About two or three years ago, Miles Richardson reveals with a great reluctance, he attended a traditional Haida potlatch ceremony at which he received a new Haida name. He does not wish to discuss details with outsiders. But it is clear that the potlatch and the name, given by his clan chief, reflected his standing as a man held in high esteem by his people. Now, as president of the Council of the Haida Nation, Richardson, at 35, has demonstrated to the outside world why he is so highly respected among his people. During a two-year battle with powerful logging interests and the federal and B.C. governments, Richardson led, he insists he was simply part of—the 5,000-number Haida nation in a victorious campaign to preserve an important part of their ancestral homeland and to stop logging in South Moresby, on the southern half of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The success came in July, when Premier William Vander Zalm and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney signed a \$900-million agreement to make the area a national park reserve, where the nur forest can remain in perpetuity. "What would have been the benefit," asked Richardson, "of inheriting a land of stumps?"

The successful crusade encouraged native groups and environmentalists across Canada. For the Haida, the focus now is to have their aboriginal title to South Moresby recognized. That could be one result of negotiations that are expected to begin in 1986 over management of the park, Richardson says. "We

are looking for a mutual recognition with Canada that would bring us into Confederation," he explains. "Today, I am not a Canadian citizen. But I aspire to be one if we can negotiate the Haida place in the Canadian federation."

The fight to save South Moresby began in 1974, when environmentalists and the Haida—intent on preserving the animal and plant life—formulated a proposal for a protected wilderness area. For the next 11 years provincial officials studied the problem, while Vancouver-based Western Forest Products Ltd. continued to fell trees. Then in 1985, when Victoria issued permits for logging on the north side of L'Anse Island, the Haida blocked the logging roads. "We knew we would stop the logging," said Richardson. "But we didn't know how or whether there would be any Haida left when it was over." Despite screams of savants, the Haida stood their ground.

The product of two cultures, Richardson was imbued with the traditions of his forebears and went on to earn an economics degree at the University of Victoria. Returning home, he said that he was shocked by the economic subjugation of his people. "People were taking trees and making money on our land," he recalled. "My own people were penniless." With one struggle won, Richardson says that he is determined to see his people win recognition of title to their land. Said Richardson: "We have been pushed aside for so long, we won't pass up this chance." □



Exploration Of A Dreamer

PATRICIA ROZEMA

Born on Aug. 26, 1958, in Kingston, Ont. Resident in Toronto. A writer and film director, her first full-length movie was acclaimed by critics.

As she waited for the screening of her movie, *I've Heard the Mermaids Singing*, at the Cannes film festival in May, director Patricia Rozema says that she worried that "people might walk out en masse." As it turned out, the reaction in Cannes's Palais d'Or was exactly the opposite. When the film ended, recalls Rozema, "the audience went berserk. There was a standing ovation that went on and on. It was an amazing, life-changing moment." Indeed, the highly praised movie, which won the festival's Prix de la Jeunesse for films by new directors, could turn out to be just the beginning for Rozema, 26, who hopes to begin shooting her second movie this spring.

Mermaids, which opened in 35 North American cities and in five European countries in the fall, reaffirmed the growing international status of critical success by Quebec movies—including this year's *Un bon fils*—*Mermaids* focused attention on a film-maker from English Canada and on a director who is a woman, still a comparative rarity in telling the story of Polly, a single-minded dreamer brilliantly portrayed by Sherry McCarthy. *Mermaids* brings to the screen a strikingly original view of the human comedy. A critic on the Long Island, N.Y., newspaper *Norothy* called *Mermaids* "Euphoric. An unexpected, walled leap of the imagination."

Produced for only \$300,000 in Toron-

to during the fall of 1986, *Mermaids* is, according to Rozema, an exploration of different aspects of her own personality. "I think anyone who has been trod upon can identify with the emotionless Polly feels," she says. Raised in the petrochemical city of Sarnia, Ont., Rozema emerged from a childhood that was strongly influenced by her Dutch-born parents' Calvinist religion. After graduating with a bachelor's degree in philosophy and English from Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Mich., Rozema worked as a television news producer in Toronto in the early 1980s and then gained movie experience by working as an assistant on several movies, including David Cronenberg's 1986 movie *The Fly*.

In 1986, funded by grants and loans from the Ontario and federal governments, Rozema began shooting *Mermaids*. At one point, said Rozema, officials from the federal agency Telefilm Canada suggested that she and producer Alexandre Hall try to raise additional private capital. "But we just didn't know how," she said. "You can't imagine how generous we were."

With the success of *Mermaids*, Rozema is unlikely to have difficulty financing her next film, tentatively entitled *Zeke's Fish*, *Producers of the Universe*. She has received half a dozen offers to make movies in Hollywood, but so far she has no plans to go there. "In Canada," she says, "we draw on a lot of cultural traditions, and it feels more unified and less ruled by the dollar."

Toward the final hurdles

As the provincial premiers left their lunch meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa last week, Donald Getty of Alberta and Joseph Ghis of Prince Edward Island found themselves walking together down the front steps of the government courthouse where they had convened. Getty, an ardent advocate of free trade with the United States, put his arm around Ghis, an ardent opponent, and the two then stood arm-in-arm to answer reporters' questions. Despite a split on the trade issue, the meeting—the last one that the premiers will have with Mulroney before he and President Ronald Reagan sign the deal on Jan. 3—is cordial. And even though Ghis, Ontario's David Peterson and Manitoba's Howard Pawley remained opposed, their opposition was softened by the knowledge that they were powerless to prevent Mulroney from proceeding. As Ghis acknowledged, the agreement was "a fait accompli." He added: "My opinion is that this is a bad deal for Canada, but the deal will be ratified on Jan. 3."

Mulroney made that point firmly to the premiers as they dined on smoked turkey and filet mignon in the elegant dining room of the state mansion across the street from the Prime Minister's residence at 24 Sussex Drive. And as they slipped wines from Ontario and British Columbia, Mulroney emphasized in private what he had already stated publicly—that the federal government has the constitutional right to sign agreements with other countries, adding that it does not need provincial approval to do so. Indeed, earlier in the week Mulroney challenged any dissenting province (he wished to go to start over the deal to "go right ahead.")

The Prime Minister's position was



Peterson and Mulroney (center) at first ministers' meeting; Mulroney, (below), all the opponents



McKenna's

strengthened the day before he met the premiers by a public declaration of support for the free trade pact from New Brunswick's Liberal Premier Frank McKenna. Since Jan. 10 McKenna had been studying his position as the accord. Last week he decided that "on balance," it was good for his province. But McKenna attached what he called a "caveat" to his support: he demanded that Canada withdraw from the protectionist cornmeal trade bill now making its way through Congress. An interim report released last week by the Commerce and Foreign Affairs committee also recommended that Canada pull out of the trade deal if Congress passes the cornmeal bill without exempting Canada.

If passed in its current form, the American trade bill could severely restrict some Canadian exports to the United States. However, a confident Mulroney told reporters last week that Reagan had said he would veto such protectionist legislation. In addition, Mulroney suggested that the so-called "standstill agreement" included in the free trade pact will protect Canada from the effects of the cornmeal bill. Under letters exchanged by the two countries, both sides agreed to

try to avoid existing measures before the accord is implemented that would violate its spirit. But trade experts say that the letters are not binding on Congress.

The U.S. bill is one of a number of obstacles that could stand in the way of the free trade agreement. It is still possible that legislation needed to enact the provisions of the accord could be rejected by Congress, stalled by Canada's Liberal-dominated Senate or held up in the courts by dissenting provinces. Indeed, Senator Boyce Frick, deputy Liberal leader in the Senate, said last week that any disagreements over provincial jurisdiction would have to be resolved before the Senate approves any free trade legislation.

After last week's meeting the three premiers opposed to the deal—Peterson, Pawley and Ghis—raised out any immediate court challenges. Peterson said that a challenge "could develop over the years over a piece of implementing legislation," but he added that provincial officials had advised him that the proposed trade agreement itself could not be successfully challenged in court. Although Pawley said that he was "looking at all the options," Ghis declared that he did not want to resort to the courts at all. The next day Pawley announced that he would no longer publicly support the March 14th constitutional accord—and instead, might submit it to a free vote in Manitoba's provincial legislature, allowing members to vote according to their consciences. Pawley said that any freeing of national constitutionalism achieved by the accord had been destroyed by Ottawa's determination to force ahead with the free trade deal.

Meanwhile, a poll released last week indicated that Mulroney had not yet convinced Canadians of his cause. The survey, conducted by Angus Reid Associates Inc. of Winnipeg in late November and early December, showed that 48 per cent of respondents opposed the free trade deal; 30 per cent were in favor and 20 per cent were unsure. Free trade advocate Donald MacDonald, a former Liberal finance minister, acknowledged that the deal "was not an easy sell." Adding to the difficulty, according to MacDonald, was negative coverage by some Toronto news organizations and the weak opposition of the trade union movement. Indeed, the Ontario Federation of Labor spent \$15,000 on a half-hour television program, broadcast on the province's Global TV network last week, opposing the accord. But MacDonald said that he is more troubled about the role that Congress will play. He

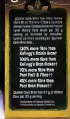
added: "The greatest concern I have is the United States."

While many hurdles remain, Mulroney appeared confident. His optimism was echoed by the six premiers who already publicly support him. Even John Buchanan of Nova Scotia, who is awaiting a legislative committee's report on the agreement before declaring whether he is in favor, acknowledged that he was satisfied with Mulroney's plan to set up an advisory council to investigate where and what assistance would be needed to help industries and workers adjust

to an open North American market. Premier William Vander Zalm of British Columbia predicted that even Ontario's Peterson would soon join the free-traders. Vander Zalm said that for the sake of a unified country, "there's got to be a little give." For the moment, though, Canada's premiers remained firmly—if politely—divided over the most important issue facing the country.

—MAGDALENE BOWMAN with MICHAEL KORN and HENRI GODDARD in Ottawa and JUDITH ABERNETHY in Toronto

Interesting breakfast reading.



Great breakfast eating.



1

Roh's bloody victory

During the campaign for South Korea's presidential elections, former army general Roh Tae-woo projected the soothing image of a father figure. Associates said that he drank one beer a day and liked the sentimental Latin love ballad *Donnie Moore* (Rise Me A Love). But Roh's political opponents reminded voters that in 1979 he used troops to support a coup that brought the unpopular President Chun Doo-hwan to power. They also stressed the fact that in the following year Roh led forces that brutally crushed an insurrection in the southwestern city of Kwangju, killing 2,000 people, according to the opposition. Despite that record, when South Koreans went to the polls last week, Roh emerged as the winner—and Chun's successor—by a two-million-vote margin. Still, not all Koreans were prepared to forget Roh's past. Protesters immediately staged demonstrations and charged that Roh had rigged the election. In Seoul on Dec. 18, 4,000 riot police fought students in a two-hour battle that left 35 injured. Then they rounded up more than 1,000 protesters.

The first post-election demonstrations erupted in Kwangju, where about 2,000 demonstrators battled police with fire bombs and rocks. With opposition politicians claiming that Roh had won through widespread vote-buying and massive opposition poll-watchers, the trouble soon spread to four other cities. The worst violence occurred in Seoul's southern Koreu district, where students seized a voting center to guard four ballot boxes that they claimed were stuffed with forged voting slips. At dawn last Friday 4,000 police launched a military-style assault on the center, bombarding the students with tear gas. In a two-hour siege, the police recovered the ballot boxes—mainly guarded by the building's janitors. Analysts said that if the unrest continued, Roh might not have

or his campaign undertaking of greater liberalization, threatening South Korea's chances of staging powerful Summer Olympic Games next September.

Despite the opposition claims, Western journalists and other observers reported seeing only isolated voting irregularities. "We did not see evidence of any large-scale abuse," said Steven Schneiborn of the Washington, D.C.-based International Human Rights Law Group, which sent unofficial election monitors. The U.S. state department announced that assessment. Still, in Seoul, 38-year-old Huh Kwon said that he had taken an electoral bribe from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP). There, in apparent response, he divided himself with punishment and set himself on fire, suffering third-degree burns.

The violence largely indicated that the 50-year-old Roh, who was groomed by Chun to succeed him, owed his victory primarily to the badly divided opposition. With the



Police bring tear gas; Roh (right) protests follow charges of vote-rigging

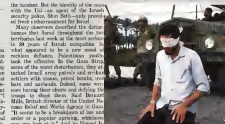
counting of the 23 million votes completed, Roh led with 35.9 per cent, followed by the center Kim Young-sam with 27.5 per cent and the more radical Kim Doo-jung with 26.5 per cent. Had either of the Kim's decided against running, these results indicated that Roh would likely have lost the election by a sizable margin. "It was not that the opposition votes were not there," said Thomas Blaha, a former U.S. diplomat who served in South Korea. "Probably if they had had a unified candidate, they would have won."

After a defeat after eight years of

splitting Chun, the main opposition leaders refused to accept the outcome. "I debate the election null and void," said Kim Young-sam, leader of the middle-of-the-road Renaissance Democratic Party, who called for a protest campaign to overturn the results. For his part, Kim Doo-jung, the charismatic political renegade who has suggested the possibility of removing U.S. troops from South Korea, called the election "an all-out fraud."

Roh's victory amounted to a surprise

feat of survival for a regime that in recent months has faced growing demands for a more democratic government. Last summer, strikes at about 3,000 companies threatened to stall South Korea's economic boom. In June protests erupted when Chun announced that Roh had been chosen as the ruling party's candidate to succeed him. Three weeks of street rioting ensued only when Roh—urged on by moderates within the two and by Chun—called for direct elections, the first since 1971.



Police bring tear gas; Roh (right) protests follow charges of vote-rigging

in "drawing the lines through a sieve."

Some analysts said that the young Palestinian military resistance both despair and pride. More than a million Palestinians have been fleeing under Israeli military rule in the West Bank and Gaza since 1967. In the 140-square-mile Gaza Strip, 230,000 people are crowded into refugee camps. But an Arafat summit conference in November paid little attention to the Palestinian problem, and the two superpower leaders agreed it at three Washington summit earlier this month.

It was a political reversal that stunned most South Koreans. It also turned out to be a wise strategy because Roh's main opponents proved unable to agree on a unified campaign. Kim Doo-jung, 61, who had spent five years in jail after being kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel room by South Korean security police in 1975, insisted that he be the main opposition candidate. Kim Young-sam, 60, claimed that his persistent opposition to Chun's regime had helped to open the way for democratic elections, and that he deserved the honor.

Last week, in a post-election victory speech, Roh called on South Koreans to help in "shaping a new era of democratic economicism" to ensure the success of the Summer Olympics in Seoul. In a letter to Roh, President Ronald Reagan pledged his support in the "Jerusalem" talks ahead. At the same time, Roh will be under pressure to banish election abuses, including higher wages and the protection of corrupt government officials—a step that could involve members of Chun's family.

Still, with the threat of continued violence in its wake, Chun said that the lenience permitted during the campaign was over and that the administration would deal sternly with "illegal and disorderly acts." And that attitude will likely be sustained when Roh begins his five-year term as president in February. President-elect is expected to continue most of Chun's authoritarian practices.

—MARK NEWBOLD AND JACOB ATTILIORETTI
In Seoul

ISRAEL

Trouble in the Holy Land

Israel Mag-Ges, Yitzhak Mordechai was watching the local television news on his Southern Carmel backwaters at Beersheba last Wednesday night when he saw an Israeli in civilian clothes firing an Uz submachinegun at Arab rioters in the Gaza Strip. Mordechai jumped from his chair. "Get that. Sit," he snapped to a subordinate. "I want that man identified." With the Israeli over criticism for their heavy-handed response to the recent wave of violence in the besieged West Bank and Gaza Strip, the major-general was determined to show a tough response to

the incident. But the identity of the man with the Uz—the son of the Israeli security police, Shin Bet—only proved an embarrassment for Israel.

Many observers described the disturbances that flared throughout the territories last week as the most serious in 20 years of Israeli occupation. In what appeared to be a rare move of reckless defiance, Palestinian youths took the offensive. In the Gaza Strip, some of the worst disturbances, they attacked Israeli army patrols and evicted settlers with stones, petrol bombs, iron bars and airbombs. Indeed, some were burning their chests and defying the troops to shoot them. Said Bernard Miles, British director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Gaza: "It seems to be a breakdown of law and order or a popular uprising, whichever you wish to call it." And he feared Israeli attempts to control the situation



Police bring tear gas; Roh (right) protests follow charges of vote-rigging

in "drawing the lines through a sieve." Still, Palestinians were incensed by an attack on an Israeli army base last month. A Palestinian guerrilla fired into northern Israel from Lebanon in a mortar-tipped hang glider and killed six Israeli soldiers before being gunned down himself. The attack, said Yitzhak Mordechai, the Jerusalem Post's specialist on the occupied territories, "announced the Palestinian yearn to believe that the Israelis can be beaten."

At week's end, there was no sign that the unrest was lessening. After Friday prayers, protesters in Gaza again clashed with Israeli troops who killed three more, bringing the total in 10 days of rioting to at least 16 dead and 76 wounded. In the underbelly atmosphere of violence and repression, that toll seemed likely to rise even higher.

—ERIC SKEWER in Jerusalem



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THE UNITED STATES

The return of Gary Hart

He has no money, no headquarters and no staff. But last Tuesday, standing outside the state house at Concord, N.H., Gary Hart declared that he was "back in the race" for the Democratic presidential nomination. Seven months after his withdrawal from the campaign in a scandal over his liaison with Miami model Donna Rice, the 50-year-old former Colorado senator said that he was taking his campaign directly to the American people. With his wife, Lou, at his side, Hart said that he had returned to the fray because "I have a set of new ideas that our country needs, that no one else represents." He added, "Let's let the people decide."

His decision clearly confused and angered some Democrats. Sen. West Virginia's Robert Byrd, the party's leader in the Senate, "It's a crazy old world, isn't it?" Others expressed concern that, with the failure of the other six Democratic hopefuls to make a major impression, Hart's return would further splinter the Democratic vote and ultimately help the Republicans win in 1988. Sen. Morris Hays, a Democratic political consultant, "We've got a national Gang Show anyway, and here's one more guy in a fancy suit coming on the stage. I feel humiliated by it."

Hart faces formidable obstacles. After his withdrawal last spring, his campaign workers dispersed, many of them to rival camps, and few of them were expected to return. As well, he has a crippling debt problem. Although experts predicted that Hart's renewed campaign will qualify for about \$1.2 million in federal matching funds, they pointed out that none of that money can be used to pay off the \$1.4 million still outstanding from his unsuccessful 1984 campaign.

Nevertheless, poll results revealed mixed public reaction to Hart's return. A survey of 500 people taken for ABC News after his comeback placed him as the Democratic front-runner, as he was before he quit, with 38 per cent of Democratic respondents supporting him, against 22 per cent for Rep. Jesse Jackson. But 40 per cent of all those

polled expressed an unfavorable view of Hart, and 39 per cent said that they would not vote for him under any circumstances.

Hart's most difficult challenge may lie in leaving behind his highly publicized affair with Rice. Veragut not to answer questions about his private life, he received support from an unexpected quarter—Nancy Reagan. In a White House interview with The Associated Press, the First Lady agreed



Hart and his wife, Lou. 'Let's let the people decide'

with Hart that the focus on candidates' private lives had become so intense that it was now "awfully hard for good people to go into politics."

In his statement, Hart made it clear that he would try to keep the campaign focused on the issues like defense, pay priorities, eliminating the threat of nuclear destruction, "building the best educational system in the world," and solving the problem of the \$208-billion U.S. debt. Still, a good deal of skepticism remained. Sen. William Schneider, a political analyst with the right-wing American Enterprise Institute, after the announcement, "What we are waiting to see is if he's going to become a front-runner again, which is possible, or a patsy, nearly floundering everyone keeps seeing on." As Hart said, the American people will decide.

—IAN MARTIN in Washington

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Texaco gas station: a multibillion-dollar stalemate and a Canadian solution

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

Texaco's last stand

For a while last week it seemed that a four-post oil multibillion-dollar dispute between two giant U.S. oil firms, Waco Plaza, N.Y.-based Texaco Inc. and Houston-based Pennaco Co., would be solved by Sen. Jesse Carl Levin's Wall Street financier whose usual reputation is that of corporate underdog, not diplomat. The 51-year-old Texaco, which owns 12.5 per cent of Pennaco, should be between meetings with Pennaco's executives and Pennaco's chairman, Hugh Lesch, seeking to end the stalemate that has cost them more than \$100 million in legal fees. The tough negotiator convinced Lesch to accept a \$50-million cash settlement from Pennaco instead of the \$144 million awarded by the courts as part of a large reorganization plan.

But by late last week officials of the two companies had decided to bypass an elaborate structure of committees and agreements that has been in place for eight months and to talk directly. Last April, Texaco, America's third-largest oil company, filed for technical bankruptcy to seek protection from the creditors while it attempted to settle its legal dispute with the much smaller Pennaco. Since November, a committee of Texaco shareholders has worked on a reorganization schedule under which Pennaco would bring itself out of bankruptcy.

Texaco Canada Inc. will likely play a major role in any settlement. The field-representation program that the company suggested would have been funded

largely by the sale of the Canadian subsidiary, which is 75-per-cent owned by Texaco. Analysts say that it could sell for about \$4 billion. Officials from Calgary-based Husky Oil Ltd. met with representatives from Pennaco and the shareholder committee in Manhattan last week about a possible deal. Husky president Arthur Price told Merrill's, "We have the financial capacity to make an all-cash offer."

The legal struggle between the two companies is a result of Pennaco's 1986 takeover of Los Angeles-based Getty Oil Co. At that time, Pennaco arranged to buy 63 per cent of Getty Oil shares for \$7.1 billion. But before the agreement was signed, Getty Oil's board members accused Pennaco of attempting to purchase all of Getty's shares and assets for \$144 million. Pennaco said Pennaco was attempting to buy Getty Oil, and in November 1986, a Texas state court awarded Pennaco \$144 million in damages.

Since the award, more than two years of negotiations have failed to yield a solution. But time is running out for Pennaco. Under a court order, the company has until Jan. 31 to reorganize its \$4.6-billion assets and assets with Pennaco. For Pennaco, who was gambling on a trade when he bought the largest single block of Pennaco shares on Nov. 20, bankruptcy diplomacy has taken on a new urgency.

—THEODORE TROSBY AND LARRY BLAKE IN New York City

Crime and punishment

Hewlett-Packard's recent and most powerful attorney—a type of mercenary who specialized on corporate takeovers and restructurings, nicknamed "Iron the Terrible," had been a central figure in a personal wealth estimated at \$100 million, and he controlled investment funds worth billions. But Hewlett-Packard's reign ended abruptly in November 1986, when the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filed a criminal charge that carried a maximum five-year prison term and a \$207,500 fine. Since pleading guilty last November, Hewlett-Packard has been accused by Wall Street's financial community and his past life working with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of conspiring with the government during its investigation of the affair, Hewlett-Packard was finally sentenced in a New York courtroom Federal District Judge Morris Lasker assessed has a taken \$100,000 and sentenced him to three years, saying the crime was "too serious to forgive and forget."

In business circles the sentencing was widely interpreted as surprisingly harsh. For his part, Lasker indicated that he wanted to see Hewlett-Packard in court. He told Hewlett-Packard during sentencing that although the court did not levy a heavy fine, Hewlett-Packard's former business associates "should be given a legitimate claim on your assets." That, Wall Street observers say, is expected to open the door to civil suits against Hewlett-Packard by shareholders and firms whose stock he traded while using market information.

Some Wall Street lawyers expressed concern that the severity of the prison term would damage other forms of white-collar crime. They argued that cooperating with legal authorities. Other lawyers point out that Hewlett-Packard is likely to serve only one-third of his sentence and will be on a minimum-security prison. Hewlett-Packard, who is free without bail, will begin serving his prison term next March. In the meantime, he will act as a witness in the continuing government investigation as authorities continue to send out the message that white-collar crime will no longer be treated lightly.

—THEODORE TROSBY AND LARRY BLAKE IN New York City



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Put us to the test.

Wall Street's gutter ethics

By Peter C. Newman

Wall Street is less a place than a metaphor. As the world's leading financial centre, the seven-block alley of skyscrapers on the seaward tip of Manhattan Island determines the price of money. But in recent years it has also determined America's moral standards—or rather, the lack of them.

In *Wall Street*, a flawed but powerful movie released this month, Oliver Stone, director of the Academy Award-winning *Platoon*, attempts to define Wall Street's gutter ethics that climaxed with the Oct. 19 fall from grace. He comes as close to succeeding that at times his film ventures dangerously close to being a documentary.

Stone's portrait of moral decay within the upper reaches of U.S. capitalism unfolds dubiously without ever becoming preachy, and it is this gritty quality that makes it so compelling.

The 125-minute film is a lightning-paced morality play in which an ambitious but weak young stockbroker named Bud Fox is corrupted by a Bonky-like mogul, Gordon Gekko, who had as several bygones at birth and "was on the phone 30 seconds after the Challenger blew up selling NASA-related stocks." The youthful Fox courts the wily Gekko, so quickly seduced into providing illegal inside information, is betrayed, and in the end succumbs to his corrupter.

The new Stone release concentrates on mental rather than physical violence, but is as effective as his classic *Platoon*. The dominant theme of that Vietnam film was that the first casualty of war is conscience; the motif here is that every dream has a price tag—and that most people are willing to pay it.

The two notions converge in Stone's decision to film downtown New York as a battle zone, so that Wall Street's spiritual tundra becomes less of a backdrop than the myth's main stage.

People spend their days transfixed by the eerie glow of computer terminals, frantically dialing for dollars as they try to out their equally greedy customers into buying shares in some company that is "in play." The shooting war stage takes place—on cocaine addicts, the big shoters are in it as much for the game as the prize.

Using hand-held cameras and the best of current cinema vérité techniques, Stone is able to capture not

just the action, but the killer instinct of the participants. "If you need a friend," one stockbroker tells a conspiracy colleague, "get a dog." Another dismisses a beautiful and rapidly any analyst at a competing firm with the cutting comment, "Having sex with her was the reason *The Wall Street Journal*."

Even nature turns malignant. The New York canyons and overcast have the same ominous quality as the day



Douglas: a portrait of moral decay

changes in *Apocalypse Now*. They create a mood of foreboding that can break at any moment into a shark-feeding frenzy.

Under Stone's direction, the cinema becomes a predator, probing the film's characters for vulnerability of the soul and skin. The most devastating aspect of the screenplay, written by Stone and Stanley Weiser, is that inside trading is accurately portrayed not as a crime, but as a natural outcome of the value system in play here.

"Come on, who really gets hurt?" is the question. "It's ridiculous to have laws that regulate the free market, while managers waste old ladies in the street. We can buy our freedom. There's justice higher than the law."

Although *Wall Street* has 79 speaking parts, at least three of the main characters play considerably below the potential of their roles. Hal Harkness is a medieval as a vaguely idealistic broker. Daryl Hannah tries hard to turn herself into a sort of Florida barbie (for most of her role, she ends up portraying not only a posy indifference meant to reinforce her boyfriend's conviction that "money's the sex of the '80s").

The worst casting is Charlie Sheen (Martin's boy) as the corruptible stockbroker. At 35, he lacks the face and body language to portray pathos, and his upward mobility is about as interesting as an elevator ride.

Apart from Oliver Stone's sensitivity as a director, what turns *Wall Street* into a first film is the performance of Michael Douglas as Gordon Gekko. Refusing an irresistible field of force, he is a no-fish post with a quip for every occasion. "I bought my way in New all those schmucks are sucking my knowledge," he complains. "Love is a fiction invented by people to keep them from jumping out of windows." "Lunch is for losers." Such loose ends aside, Gekko brings to life the twisted ethics of Wall Street. He cradles a sample. "I create nothing. I own."

His best scenes occur during a successful takeover of Teldar Inc., a faltering New Hampshire wood products company, when he rises from his seat during a shareholders' meeting to answer the incumbent management's charges that he is solely motivated by greed. "The point is," he insists, "greed is good. Greed is right. Greed works. Greed clarifies, cuts through and captures the essence of the evolutionary spirit. Greed, in all of its forms—greed for life, money, love, knowledge—has marked the upward surge of mankind. And greed, mark my words, will save not only Teldar, but that other malfunctioning corporation called the U.S.A."

That trade may serve as the quintessential explanation for the Wall Street crash. When men and women square their net worth with their self-worth—not just in a movie but in real life—the social contract is burst asunder and the system explodes.

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Air Canada counter: a precedent-setting agreement after a 20-day shutdown

TRANSPORTATION

Returning to the air

The agreement brought welcome relief to air travellers. After more than 30 days of cancelled travel plans and long delays at other airlines, Air Canada reached a settlement last week in a bitter labour dispute with 8,500 locked-out ground workers. The pact allowed Canada's largest airline to resume passenger flights in time to narrowly avert further travel chaos during the hectic Christmas travel season. "I am very pleased," said Edwin Hawley, 61, a Toronto hardware salesman who had booked a Dec. 28 flight to Halifax on his way home to Fort Hood, N.S. "I didn't want my money back. I wanted to get home."

Representatives of the airline and the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers signed the pact in an Ottawa hotel suite at 3 a.m. on Dec. 18. The agreement emerged only after both sides accepted compromises that federal mediator William Kelly proposed. Kelly worked out a package including demands that will apply immediately to about 700 retired workers—resolving the issue that had provoked the Nov. 28 strike and subsequent shutdowns of the airline.

And Air Canada executives said that they were confident that the deal was reached before the airline had lost a significant number of regular customers. Roid company spokesman Dennis Costanza "if it had gone on much longer, we would have had serious

problems with our nonregular customers, frequent flyers and travel agents."

In the end both sides made concessions to reach the three-year accord. Airline negotiators eased their demand for a 1.5-per-cent raise over the next year. Instead, the ground workers—who now earn \$19.48 per hour on average—accepted the increase of four per cent in each of the first two years of the new agreement and five per cent in the third. But Kelly cautioned the company to bend on the pension indexing issue, the union's central demand. The formula—which will be in effect for the next five years and will cost the company \$12 million a year—provides for pension payments to rise annually by half the rate of inflation, up to a maximum increase of five per cent. Said Donald Fournier, chairman of the union's negotiating committee, "It is definitely a first in this industry."

Both sides acknowledged that the impending Christmas crush was a key factor in the settlement. Said George Smith, chief negotiator for the airline, "We heard a very real deadline—that, before both sides to reassess their positions." In fact, 40,000 people use Air Canada on peak Christmas season days. And the possibility of not being able to get home for the holidays made travellers unusually nervous. At the height of the travel panic, some customers resorted to desperate measures to get seats on the already heavily booked competitor airlines.

Said Guy Backman, a supervisor for Canadian Airlines International: "People start dawning their mother and it's an emergency."

The precedent-setting agreement is prominent in the latest success in Kelly's 30-year career as a labor negotiator. He began work as a brakeman with Canadian Pacific Railways in 1945, and he is widely regarded as Canada's most capable mediator. Already this year he had been instrumental in resolving labor strikes at Canadian National Railroad Co. and CP Rail, and at Canada Post Corp. Said one union government official experienced in labor negotiations: "I'd be an incredible magician. A friend said he wished I thought he would go home for Christmas. I told him, 'They've brought Kelly in—you can pack your bags.'"

Although Air Canada executives said that they were pleased with the agreement, they acknowledged that the company will have to fight hard to retain customers. In that and, the airline immediately announced a 10-per-cent reduction in the ticket prices of 100,000 seats until Jan. 3. But William Canada Inc., another major passenger carrier, immediately took similar action. "We may never determine what the strike cost us," said Costanza, "but for the rest of the season, the name of the game is intense competition." For Canadian travellers, that renewed competition was a welcome Christmas bonus.

—LISA VAN DUSEN in Toronto with ADRIE STANLEY in Toronto

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 The Tommyknockers, Stephen King
- 2 Shamus, Michael Ondaatje
- 3 Kalki, David
- 4 Promised Land, Thomas H.
- 5 The Money, Thomas H.
- 6 Money and the Wolf, John G.
- 7 Winesap, David
- 8 Winter, Douglas
- 9 Savage, George
- 10 Patriot Games, Clancy

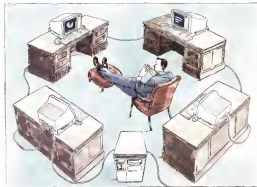
NONFICTION

- 1 Cassan of the Wilderness, Newman
- 2 Time Flies, Cady
- 3 The Money, Thomas H.
- 4 Friends in High Places, Roy
- 5 Metamorphosis, Zerk
- 6 Greenpeace, Greenpeace and Jones
- 7 Canadian Living Cookbook
- 8 The Money, Thomas H.
- 9 The Money, Thomas H.
- 10 The Money, Thomas H.

(* Previous best seller)

—Compiled by Dennis McNeely

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Music for repressed Scotsmen

By Allan Fotheringham

All of us have our aberrations. All of us do strange things—hopefully only once a year. It would be strange if we did not. Clean out the inhibitions. Loosen the joints. Everybody to their own outlet. My annual kinkiness is exceedingly strange. Once a year, every year, I go Scottish dancing.

There are, one must quickly add, extenuating circumstances. Everyone thinks that Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded in the Tower of London.

(If you want to know the truth, she was never in the Tower.) She was beheaded, in fact, at Fotheringhay Castle. Fotheringhay: You could look it up. This justice my Scottish dancing—once a year.

The venue is the annual debut of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society of Vancouver, motto *Nemo Me Impune Lacessit* (Translation: don't blame me for being lacessit). It is a fine evening. Black tea, spiced cakes, stem spinks and severely braided moustards. If the Cray Cheeks want some prize training, they should try three routes of the Gay Gordons, followed by the Righteous Red and the Hallowed Jig. As in the Dashing White Sergeant, we won't even mention it.

There is something about the Scots (Scotch is what you drink.) Canadians, if they don't already know, should know there is something about the Scots. Essentially, they have formed this country, being most of the bankers and accountants—and formulators of the liquor laws. The Scots are abstemious hypocrites—save for the annual blarney at the St. Andrew's Ball.

We all know that the basic difference (which these issues free-trade are trying to eradicate) between the United States of America and Communist Canada is the difference between the melting pot and the vertical mosaic. The Americans, as a means of building their country, decided that every immigrant must denounce his past and become a *John F. Kennedy* in a nutshell for Southern News.



full-pledged card-carrying American—
hand over heart, saluting the flag

Confused Canada took the opposite path, allowing and encouraging all the athletes and broods and clans to retain their accursed tribal customs. In the vertical mosaic, the Scots are the most stubborn. In Vancouver, there is one English society. There are two Welsh societies. There are 38 Scottish societies. These are people who never let go.

There are many manifestations of this Rite of passage: Symbols and laws. The most obvious ones are the

branches, called them "the Ladies from Hell." A memorable woman on an American wartime radio show, asked the definition of a "spornan" had the station cut off the air when the audience exploded at her answer. "I know, it's that long hairy thing that hangs down between a Scotsman's legs." Observing the St. Andrew's Ball, one commentator with her

Jack Webster, when asked what's worn beneath a kiln, always replies: "It's not worn at all. As a matter of fact, it's in very good shape." Webster, who has made a million dollars out of his ascent, despairs of "professional Scots," but there is a more than a plucky of the amateur variety at the ball, let me tell you.

Then, you see, is the secret of the suit, the kilt, the kilt. It allows gentlemen of secret abundance to dress up, to make money, once a year. In the animal world, the male of the species has the fanciest garb. Only among humans does the male adopt grey flannel and polyester boardwalk while mindy goes bewick to shimmied-hum and dropped-dissolution.

As a veteran of advancing film splits due to the

Military Two-Step, I nats with astonishment the increasing number, every year, of stout Vancouver stockbrokers and lawyers and aluminum-siding salesmen who appear in costumes that would rate applause in a San Francisco bar. Dark in the stockings,uffed blouses, velvet jackets all apone, wild plands and snakes and capes and my goodness what else.

It confirms the suspicion: The Scots' mystique has prevailed, not because of the need to keep banking solidarity, not to keep highland dancing alive, not even to keep the myth of the haggis going, but to preserve an outlet.

The outlet is the secret desire of the tight-wound Scottish male—keeper of the flame of asceticism, higher, hol-

It is apparent, however, from sober dissection of the St Andrew's crowd, that the rationale of the Scottish mystery is the retaining of the skirt as the national (i.e. male) dress. The Germans, in the First Great War, watching in horror as they charged from the

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